





## Scheel Going To Russia

Bonn to Open Negotiations  
In June on Moscow Pacts

By Anatole Shub

ROME, May 26 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will visit Moscow early next month to open formal negotiations on two Soviet-German pacts.

He will be the highest-ranking West German official to visit the Soviet capital since 1955, when the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer established diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow.

The visit, which is expected to precede key state elections in West Germany on June 14, is the result of a long series of exploratory talks conducted in Moscow by West German trouble-shooter Egon Bahr with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Bahr-Gromyko talks produced significant agreement on major clauses of two draft Soviet-German agreements. One is a mutual declaration renouncing the use of force between the two governments. The other is a joint declaration on peace in Europe, which would serve as a vehicle for the de facto recognition of the realities in Central and Eastern Europe.

The two documents in turn would

be part of a larger package of Bonn-Moscow "normalization" accords, involving expanded trade, airline service between the two countries and increased cultural exchange.

Key clauses of the two Soviet-German documents remain to be negotiated—notably, those concerning the status of Berlin and the degree of international recognition to be accorded to Communist East Germany.

However, the Bahr-Gromyko talks produced full agreement, or near agreement, on a sufficient number of other issues long in dispute so that both the West German and Soviet governments feel ready to undertake formal negotiations to be launched by Mr. Scheel in Moscow, and hopefully concluded with Mr. Gromyko's initialing the pacts in Bonn, perhaps by the end of the year.

The Berlin issue is being dealt with at a series of meetings in Berlin among ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and Russia. The next, fourth, session is scheduled for June 9, and a fifth meeting may be held later in June.

Although the Soviet line on Berlin has thus far been uncompromising, both West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Western Allies have made clear to Moscow that the entire Soviet-German package—including the degree of recognition ultimately to be extended to East Germany—is dependent on progress in the Berlin talks. In those talks, the West is primarily seeking Soviet recognition of the status quo—including a guarantee of allied access routes to West Berlin and the continuation of its special relationship to West Germany.

Crucial Berlin Role

Mr. Scheel has told Western ministers at the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting here that Bonn has reason to believe that Moscow understands the crucial role of Berlin in the larger picture and that Russia is now interested in a positive conclusion of the Berlin Big Four talks.

Politically, the major shadow hanging over the Bonn-Moscow dialogue is the German Communist Party, which has been a thorn in the side of the West since the end of World War II. The party's chief spokesman, Walter Ulbricht, has said the question remains the extent of its influence on Soviet leaders.

The package of accords being negotiated between Bonn and Moscow is closely linked not only with the allied Berlin talks, but with Bonn's other negotiations with Poland and East Germany. According to allied diplomats here, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, U.S. ambassador to Bonn, has indicated that the Soviet government is pointing toward a European security conference in the first half of 1971. Bonn and the Western allies have made clear that such a conference could only be the final stage of the various negotiations now in progress.

In the Bonn-Moscow talks, Mr. Bahr and Mr. Gromyko have already disposed of several onerous issues. For example, Moscow is ready to drop its alleged right to intervene in West Germany under Articles 53 and 107 of the United Nations Charter.

Instead, the draft Bonn-Moscow accord would pledge mutual allegiance to Article 2 of the charter, barring external interference in the internal affairs of any state.

Similarly, the draft accords pledge both the Soviet Union and West Germany to respect the existing treaties concluded by the other—thus eliminating the demand by Mr. Ulbricht and Soviet hardliners that Bonn quit NATO.

Fights Erupt  
At Protests of  
NATO Talks

ROME, May 26 (UPI)—Riot police battled leftist and anarchist youths today in scattered fights touched off by protests against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting here.

Several hundred youths hurled rocks and iron bolts at police after a rally about two miles from the suburban conference hall that NATO ministers are using for their two-day meeting.

Police, moving forward behind transparent plastic shields, lobbed tear-gas canisters at the demonstrators. First reports said at least five persons were injured.

It was the first violence reported during the NATO conference, which is opposed by the Communist party and radical students who want Italy out of the Western alliance. The Communists have called a mass demonstration for tomorrow night in central Rome to protest the meeting and Italian participation in the alliance.

Protesters are to march from the Caserma to the Basilica of St. John Lateran and listen to speakers, including Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, an exiled Panhellenic Communist leader and Vietnamese, Palestinian and Angolan guerrillas.

During the fighting today shopkeepers locked their doors and traffic was stopped. Authorities posted thousands of extra police near the conference hall.

Anti-NATO rallies also were scheduled tomorrow in Milan and other cities.

Soviet SST Flies  
At 1,336.5 MPH

MOSCOW, May 26 (AP)—The Soviet supersonic transport plane, the Tu-144, reached a speed of 1,336.5 miles an hour, about Mach 2, or twice the speed of sound, in a test flight yesterday, Soviet newspapers reported today.

The big plane handled easily and the cruise was calm, the pilot reported.

The Tu-144 is designed to fly at 1,563.4 mph. It first broke the sound barrier in June, 1969, and has been tested at increasing supersonic speeds since. Its previous highest speed—1,248.9 mph—was reached on May 11.

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THE PLAN—Conservative leader Edward Heath presenting his party's manifesto.

Tory Election Platform Puts  
Emphasis on Law and Order

LONDON, May 26 (UPI)—The Conservative party opened its efforts to regain control of the government today with pledges to enforce law and order, reduce income taxes and reduce severely the influx of Commonwealth immigrants.

The party made the pledges in its manifesto, or platform, upon which ride its hopes of ending the six-year regime of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party government.

It also pledged to curb inflation, reduce income taxes, ban large-scale permanent immigration and keep Britain out of the Common Market if benefits from membership are less than the price exacted for entry.

The Tory platform has a strong law-and-order plank. A Conservative government would update laws to deal more swiftly with offenses "peculiar to the age of demonstration and disruption," the manifesto said.

The law would be changed "so that the demonstrator who uses violence, or the criminal who causes personal injury or damages property, will be obliged to compensate his victim in addition to fines or other punishment imposed by the courts."

Thus an anti-Vietnam war demonstrator who broke a window would be legally bound to pay for its replacement.

Mr. Wilson will announce Labor's platform Thursday.

Conservative leader Edward Heath said the Tories would give Britain "a responsible democracy based on honest government and respect for the law." He said the nation faced its worst inflation in 20 years because of tax increases and devaluation of the pound sterling.

Britain's Stewart Wins  
Backing of U.S., France

(Continued from Page 1)

In the final communiqué which is to be drafted tomorrow, the British suggestion that the Italian government be directed by NATO to make contact with "all interested governments" to discuss the security conference proposal may well be combined with the British idea as the basis for future NATO action. Italy would then, presumably, take the lead in proposing to all European governments that they send top-level officials to a meeting to see whether a conference is a realistic possibility.

This represents a considerable advance over the position taken at the last NATO ministerial meeting six months ago in Brussels. The attitude adopted by NATO at that time was "no-but." Now, in Rome, the attitude has switched to "yes-but."

Backdown Seen

Some NATO experts believe that the NATO powers, when actually confronted with a NATO initiative and positive prospects for a conference, may in fact begin to back away from their own idea, which they have been peddling so assiduously for almost a decade. It is certainly possible that the Communists might suddenly begin to see dangers instead of advantages in a security conference that would have as its objective the recognition of the status quo in Europe including the situation in Berlin.

Secretary Rogers, in throwing his support behind a NATO initiative, laid particular stress on American proposals "for mutual balanced force reductions by Warsaw Pact nations and NATO. A separate NATO declaration on this subject

is also being prepared for issuance with tomorrow's final communiqué. Mr. Rogers said that he hoped there would be an early, positive reaction from the other side.

At the same time, however, the secretary said that the new Russian-Czechoslovakian friendship treaty appeared to give Russia the right to keep permanent occupation troops in a sovereign country and that NATO must maintain a balance of strength against what he described as a formidable military machine in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Schumann was skeptical of mutual, balanced-force reductions, saying that he wondered if the proposal wasn't simply being added to the knowledge that it was of no interest to the Communist side. He also twisted the Americans on the question of troop reductions in Europe. He pointed out that the maximum savings which the Americans believe they could make by cutting European forces would be \$1 billion annually, or 25 to 30 times that amount. Where he asked rhetorically, is the real danger and the real weakness to NATO.

A key argument of Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel in support of a NATO initiative on the security conference was the fact that the main East-West negotiations so far have been confined to contacts by the West Germans and the Americans. It was essential, Mr. Harmel argued, to organize a multilateral framework on security questions in which the smaller powers of Europe would have a direct voice in shaping the future.

Warning by Greece

ROME, May 26 (AP)—Panayotis Pipinelis, Greece's foreign minister, warned NATO today against interfering in his country's internal affairs. Otherwise, he said, Greece was prepared to go its way alone.

Mr. Pipinelis replied to criticism by Paul Hartling, Danish foreign minister, and Sverre Stray, Norwegian foreign minister.

Hartling urged an arms embargo against Greece by other NATO governments. Mr. Stray said that the domestic policy of the Athens government hurt NATO's image before public opinion.

"Greece has nothing to learn from other countries," Mr. Pipinelis said.

CHUNN  
HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"DOOR 300 NEWLTON" LITON.

Saigon Talks  
On Cambodia  
Ties StalledPhnom Penh Demands  
Startle Vietnamese

By Takashi Oka

SAIGON, May 26 (UPI)—Talks between South Vietnam and Cambodia on resumption of full diplomatic relations reached an impasse here today when the Cambodians insisted that the South Vietnamese recognize "Cambodian ownership" of two offshore islands.

The Cambodians, they demanded, informed sources said, that Saigon accord the legal status of an ethnic minority to the approximately half-a-million Cambodians who live in the Mekong Delta region of South Vietnam.

The two demands were raised by the Cambodian Foreign Minister Yem Sambaur a half hour before the scheduled signing of a preliminary agreement on renewing diplomatic ties between the two countries, which were broken in 1963. The demands took the South Vietnamese by surprise, sources said.

The South Vietnamese suggested that both points could be taken up in future discussions. But the Cambodians insisted that they would sign no document that did not grant their two demands.

As a result, it is considered possible that Mr. Sambaur will leave South Vietnam tomorrow with nothing more than vague references to mutual goodwill.

Observers here see in the impasse another sign of the deep-rooted suspicions underlying the surface exchange of courtesies that has marked relations between the two neighbors since the present rulers of Cambodia, Gen. Lon Nol and Prince Sihanouk, overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chief of state on March 18.

The question of a military alliance between the two countries was not raised, and military questions were not a major topic of discussion, informants said. The two principal negotiators were the foreign and social welfare ministers of both countries. Military officers did not participate in the discussions.

Grim Appearance

Before leaving Phnom Penh for Saigon yesterday, Mr. Sambaur said that the Lon Nol government was requesting American troops to remain in Cambodia beyond the June 30 deadline. President Nixon had said that the U.S. would not send troops to Cambodia.

Mr. Sambaur refused to comment on this statement as he emerged from a three-and-a-half-hour session with his South Vietnamese counterpart at the Saigon Foreign Ministry.

Nor did he comment on speculation that his government had asked South Vietnamese troops to stay on beyond the contemplated American withdrawal from Cambodia.

It appeared that the South Vietnamese and Cambodian negotiators here were concerned mainly with the status of their respective minorities.

Senate Stress  
On a Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Mike Mansfield replied, "A casualty is a casualty. A dead man is dead, a wounded man is wounded. One casualty is one too many."

Across Capitol Hill, George W. Ball, who was a top State Department official under President Lyndon B. Johnson, told a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing that President Nixon's move into Cambodia "faithfully followed the serious errors" of the Johnson and Kennedy administrations.

The former second-in-command at the State Department charged that American "entanglement in the quagmire of Southeast Asia" had encouraged the Soviet Union to enlarge its forces in the Middle East.

Mr. Ball also expressed misgivings about South Vietnam's announced intention of keeping its troops in Cambodia.

He noted that the Cambodians and the Vietnamese had for years been mortal enemies and added that South Vietnam and Thailand might be more interested in acquiring "Cambodian territory than in defending that country from Communist aggression."

As Mr. Ball was testifying, more than 1,000 clergymen and Asian experts descended on Capitol Hill to lobby against the war.

Ministers, priests and rabbis responded to a call for an "emergency religious convocation" in support of legislation to set a definite deadline for U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Joining them were 200 specialists on Asia who were meeting in Washington. They presented a petition to Republican Sen. Mike O. Hatfield and Charles E. Goodell, and Democrat Sen. George F. McGovern, decrying the war that "destroys Americans and Asians alike."

Meanwhile, George Romney, secretary of housing and urban development, speaking before the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, said the Vietnam war was "a tragic mistake" and the result of "seeing Red when it did not exist."

The HUD secretary defended the administration's war policy as one of withdrawal from Southeast Asia and its move into Cambodia as speeding that withdrawal rather than a new escalation of the war.

## Fulbright Examining Authority

U.S. to Give Cambodia Regir  
\$7.5 Million Worth of Arm

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—The administration has informed Congress that it has decided to give Cambodia \$7.5 million worth of arms to the new military government in Cambodia on the ground that such assistance is "important to the security of the United States."

The nature of the military assistance was not disclosed to Congress, but on the basis of earlier statements by administration officials it is believed to consist largely of small weapons that could be readily used by the Cambodians.

The State Department, it was learned yesterday, informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the decision to supply military aid to the Lon Nol government in Cambodia in a letter delivered Friday to Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the committee. The letter was classified secret—a classification that Sen. Fulbright now is trying to have removed so that the decision can be discussed openly in the Senate.

The letter was accompanied by a statement from President Nixon that it had been determined that such military aid for Cambodia was important to the security of the United States.

Such a "presidential determination" was required by the Foreign Aid Act, but the question being raised by the Foreign Relations Committee is whether such a determination was made retroactively to cover a decision already made by the administration.

The letter was the first official indication that the administration had decided to respond favorably to a request by the Lon Nol government for military assistance to cope with the Communist forces in Cambodia. The request to the United States and other governments was made shortly after the new government deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk on April 9.

The American assistance, however, will be far less than requested. Initially, the Cambodian government must request enough arms to equip a 400,000-man army, assistance that would have totaled more than \$500 million. It then would turn the request to weapons for a 200,000-man army.

Nixon's Speech

During his April 30 speech announcing the American military intervention in Cambodia, Mr. Nixon said that "with other nations we shall do our best to provide the small arms and other equipment which the Cambodian army of 40,000 needs and can use for its defense. But the aid we provide will be limited for the purpose of enabling Cambodia to defend its territory, not for the purpose of making it a more belligerent on one side or the other."

Within the guidelines laid down by the President, the administration apparently has decided to limit direct military assistance to Cambodia to less than \$10 million at this time.

During a Senate debate on Cambodia yesterday, Sen. Fulbright said the administration had decided to give \$7.5 million in military aid to Cambodia. Mr. Fulbright, apparently because of the secret classification imposed by the administration, he changed his comments in the Congressional Record to state that the aid would total "several million dollars."

The question now being explored by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is whether the administration has legal authority for supplying military aid to Cambodia and whether it complied with the provisions of the Foreign Aid Act in deciding to give assistance to the Lon Nol government.

The act, passed by Congress last year, did not specifically prohibit any military aid to Cambodia. But it contains a special provision permitting the President to grant such aid to Cambodia only if he determines such assistance is "important to the security of the United States."

This part of the law (Section 2386) also provides that if such a determination is made by the President, the executive branch "shall promptly and fully inform" the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House for Affairs Committee.

Laos Warns  
Hanoi Not  
To Take Tow

VIENTIANE, May 26 (Reuters)—Laos warned North Vietnam today that any attempt to capture an important government town could lead to the end of the 1969 Geneva accords, guaranteeing the kingdom's neutrality. S. S. Channapha, Minister of Finance and permanent representative of the premier at Defense Ministry, told the official Lao Presse news agency that any North Vietnamese attempt to take the town of Savanavong would have serious repercussions on internal politics of Laos.

Systematic Dismantling

"It is the new policy of North Vietnam, then we certainly see the gradual systematic dismantling of Geneva agreements of 1962," said.

The minister has just returned from the town, about 20 miles from the Ho Chi Minh trail, southern Laos, and surrounded North Vietnamese troops.

The settlement, once a population of 5,800, but all were evacuated after the fall of the town on April 30.

Atop had been held by government, although enemy forces had been allowed to occupy the town. The settlement was held by the government, although enemy forces had been allowed to occupy the town.

U.S. Denies Plan  
To Quit Cambodia  
Before June 30

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The White House said today that the United States will conclude operation in Cambodia on June 30, and all U.S. personnel will be out of the country by then—but before.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that all U.S. personnel would be pulled out perhaps a week before the June 30 deadline.

He said the pullout, when completed, will have removed all the U.S. personnel who had been withdrawn when he announced a decision to send American forces to Communist sanctuaries beyond the Cambodian border.

Saigon Completes 2 Thrusts  
In Cambodia, Troops Pull Out

SAIGON, May 26 (UPI)—South Vietnam announced today the end of two of its drives into Cambodia. It was also announced that guerrilla troops killed six Americans and wounded 25 in a pre-dawn attack today.

Most of the 16,000 government soldiers involved in the two thrusts—one along Cambodia's coast and the other into its northeastern sector—were expected to return in new drives or as reinforcements within a week.

"These troops were withdrawn to give them time to relax, recover and re-equip for a couple of days," a military source said. "They don't need much time."

Their pullout, which was begun yesterday, left fewer than 40,000 allied troops in Cambodia, an estimated 10,000 of whom are American.

Military sources said that elements of the 8th Viet Cong Division and the 7th North Vietnamese Division are returning to the border area from the interior of Cambodia, having regrouped after fleeing the allied push.

Some of these guerrilla troops were believed to have been involved in this morning's attack against U.S. 28th Infantry Division base inside Cambodia, 65 miles north-northwest of Saigon.

Spokesmen for the American Command said that the attackers, advancing behind a barrage of rocket grenades, killed six GIs and wounded 25. They were beaten back at 11:30 a.m.

It was one of an increasing number of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese counterattacks that have killed 73 Americans and wounded 98 in Cambodia since last Friday. Two guerrilla bodies have been found.

Allied headquarters listed American casualties for the entire Cambodian offensive as 215 dead and 807 wounded, with South Vietnamese losses placed at 504 killed and 2,173 wounded. Communist deaths were estimated at 9,236.

## WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	67	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	61	Cloudy
ANAKAP	64	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	61	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	72	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	66	Sunny
BOMBAY	81	Partly cloudy
BRAZILIA	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	59	Partly cloudy
COSTA RICA	82	Cloudy
DUBLIN	51	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	59	Partly cloudy
HAARLEM	61	Cloudy
HONGKONG	78	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	61	Cloudy
JAKARTA	81	Sunny
LONDON	57	Partly cloudy
LYON	61	Partly cloudy
MILAN	57	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	72	Sunny
MUNICH	64	Sunny
NATL	68	Sunny
OSLO	59	Rain
PARIS	61	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	59	Cloudy
ROME	68	Cloudy
SOFIA	61	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	56	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	73	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	59	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	68	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	77	Sunny

U.S. 28th Infantry Division base inside Cambodia, 65 miles north-northwest of Saigon.

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## While Defending Nixon, Aide Calls Senate Change-Resistant

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—Of the things that were still in the mind of the president's aide, Mr. Nixon is taking so much action in response to a "mandate for change" he got in the 1968 election that the day may be having difficulty keeping up with him, presidential aide Bryce N. Harlow said today.

He said he told a meeting of George Washington University students that the country is in a condition of "political and moral disarray" and that some of the leading change-resistant forces are in the Senate. "Perhaps the Senate becomes once again the bastion

## Judge's Order May Let 6,000 Out of Army

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (AP).—A federal judge here yesterday ordered a discharge of 6,000 soldiers in the Army and thereby may begin a process that will to discharge for 6,000 men who became their draft boards did they were delinquent.

Robert Andre, 25, moved from home in Bellflower, Calif., with a discharge from the Army on April 9, 1969.

Andre was in the Army for 18 months. He was granted a habeas corpus writ by the Supreme Court today, holding that the Supreme Court decision in field should be applied retroactively.

Jan. 19 the Supreme Court that David F. Gutknecht, 22, of Dayton, Minn., could not be held for military reasons because of his proper order in the service of registrants in his draft. Mr. Gutknecht, however, was not drafted; he had been drafted for refusing induction, conviction was overturned.

The hearing on the habeas application for Pvt. Andre, 21, was held yesterday. Andre was held in custody for things such as burning draft cards or failing to give notice of address change. This court cannot accept an argument that the possible discharge of 6,000 men in the armed forces is of such a compelling national interest as to override purposes of (the) Gutknecht decision," Judge Zirpoli ruled.

Furthermore, the court held, delinquency induction was authorized, the petitioner is the Army illegally. Viewing the law of retroactivity, the court is no substantial reason why decision in Gutknecht should be given retroactive application.

he government also argued by waiting almost a year to his request for a writ, but Zirpoli said the soldier, in his request for habeas corpus, had asked for a writ on March 31, had asked onably soon after the Gutknecht decision.

Judge Zirpoli stayed his issue of the writ for ten days to time for appeal by the government. U.S. Attorney James L. Zirnig Jr. said notice of appeal had been filed. Meanwhile, Judge Zirpoli's decision does not have force of law in any other court, although other judges may later decide differently.

## Yale Group Asks FCC to Restrict Nixon's TV Time

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).—A group of Yale University professors, law students and leaders of the New Haven black coalition has filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission asking a curb on President Nixon's television access to the television networks when opponents of the Vietnam war are not accorded an equal opportunity to influence public opinion.

The Yale University contingent, operating under the name of the Committee for Fair Broadcasting of Controversial Issues, argued that the FCC's "fairness doctrine" was thwarted if President Nixon could enjoy free time to justify his policies in Southeast Asia while anti-war opponents of the President "do not have access to the same wide audience during a substantial bloc of unscripted time."

"It is as if the President had a megaphone and soap box while everyone else is required to whisper," the group's statement declared.

The controversy over the war has raised an issue with which the FCC never before has had to cope. In his capacity as head of state, the commander in chief, the President normally is accorded time. But in a volatile issue such as the Vietnam war, it was learned, a number of congressmen opposed to the President are wondering whether TV policies have not played a part in lessening the public influence of congressmen.

## S. Flag Worn as Pants Patch Lets Year Term

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—A federal judge here yesterday sentenced a man to one year in jail for wearing an upside-down American flag sewn to the back of his pants.

James A. Rich told Fairbury Court Judge Martin E. Rich that the blue denim pants were his only clean pair. The judge said the flag, and handed the sentence.

Rich, who was arrested day near a drugstore where he was a paid picket for a union pharmacists union, told judge that the flag covered a hole in his pants, one of only two he owned. He said he had the other pair for three days and they were dirty.

Rich said the upside-down flag was a "country in distressing." An upside-down flag is a signal of distress.

## Ench Honor Banker, A. Burden, in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI).—A. Burden was named a member of the French Legion of Honor today. The award was in New York by French Ambassador Charles Lucet.

Burden, a banker and a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, organized a dinner in French President Georges Pompidou during the president's visit to New York.



PARIS VISITORS—Achille Peretti (left), president of the French National Assembly, chatting with Rep. W. S. Stuckey, D., Ga., (center), and Rep. Robert B. Mathias, R., Calif. The Americans are on a study tour as part of a legislators' exchange program.

## Pan Am Asks \$99 Students' Atlantic Fare

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).

Pan American World Airways has announced that it will propose a new one-way "space available" transatlantic fare enabling college-age youths to fly between New York and European cities for \$99.

The proposal will be made in September at a Honolulu conference of the International Air Transport Association, an organization of most of the world's major airlines. Airlines of the Soviet Union and Communist China are notable exceptions.

Available the year round, the fare would apply to passengers between the ages of 17 and 25 flying between New York and any major city in Europe as far east as Rome. Pan American's New York-Moscow service is thus not included in the proposal.

The discount would be offered on a stand-by basis similar to the youth fares offered on most domestic flights in the United States. Students would occupy seats not sold to passengers paying the normal fare.

The basic New York-Rome one-way economy fare is now \$385.50. However, special round-trip fares between the two cities are available for as low as \$220 if passengers agree to fly in groups, fly at certain periods of the year and agree to purchase various package tours on the ground.

There are no such restrictions on Pan Am's proposed student fare, other than a provision that a ticket would cover only a flight between New York and one city in Europe, without standard stopover privileges along the way.

The fare would be pro-rated for students traveling from other U.S. cities, Pan American said.

## Dead Donor's Kin Sue 20 Involved In Heart Surgery

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—A \$1,000,000 lawsuit has been filed charging the heart-transplant team of the Medical College of Virginia with prematurely pronouncing a Richmond Negro dead so his heart could be used in the college's first heart transplant operation.

The case, one of the few filed on the subject, raises the question of when death actually occurs. There is no legal definition of death, and the transplant era has sharpened the controversy over specific indicators of death.

Ernest Tucker, 38, a laborer, sitting outside a Richmond service station one May afternoon in 1968, apparently leaned back too far and fell, injuring his head. He was admitted to the college's emergency room in Richmond two hours later, and the diagnosis was severe brain injury.

The lawsuit alleges that there followed "a systematic and nefarious scheme to transplant his heart into the body of Joseph G. Klett of Orange. When they did this, they terminated Tucker's life."

Mr. Klett, a white man, died on June 1, a week after receiving the heart of the Negro. Doctors said his body had rejected the heart.

Twenty defendants and the MOV were named in the suit, including Dr. Richard R. Lower, 40, chief of heart and chest surgery, and Dr. David Runne, 32, chief of surgery. The suit was drawn by Virginia's only Negro state senator, L. Douglas Wilder of Richmond.

## Ex-Senator Pleads Not Guilty on Bribery

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI).—Former Sen. Daniel K. Brewster pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges that he accepted \$24,500 in bribes while a member of the Senate. His trial was set for Nov. 9.

Mr. Brewster, 46, who served in the Senate from 1962 to 1968, appeared tense in U.S. District Court here.

He is under a five-count indictment on charges that as a Democratic senator from Maryland he accepted payments from Spiegel Inc., a large Chicago-based mail-order firm, to influence his vote on postage legislation.

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## N.Y. Times Raises Price to 15 Cents; Ad Rates Go Up After Wage Accord

NEW YORK, May 26 (Reuters).—The New York Times announced today it will raise the newspaper's price of its daily paper from ten cents to 15 cents.

The Times said that the Sunday edition's price will remain at 50 cents inside the city, but will be raised from 60 cents to 75 cents in outlying areas.

The daily price rise will become effective Monday and the Sunday increase on June 7.

The newspaper said advertising rates will also be increased by an average of 14 cents a line from Aug. 1.

The increases follow a tentative agreement reached between the newspaper and the New York Typographical Union that gives the printers a pay increase of 41.88 percent over the next three years.

The accord, reached Sunday, provides wage increases of 15 percent the first year, retroactive to March 31, 11 percent next March 31 and another 11 percent a year later.

It also provides a cost-of-living raise for increases above 6 percent in each of the last two years of the contract, effective on the anniversary dates of the contract.

The Times also took over the printers' \$40-a-month pension payments and reduced day-shift working time to 34 1/2 hours a week.

## NAACP Sees Racist Policies Applied at Base in Labrador

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—A Negro organization charged yesterday that black airmen at a U.S. Air Force base in Labrador are subjected to "racist practices" by the base commanding officer and other personnel.

Among other things, the civil rights group alleged that the commander used derogatory racial insults, permitted segregated barracks and was aware that security police kept files on local white girls who dated Negro airmen. The charges were made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The commander, Col. Benton Fielder Jr., "has positively contributed to an atmosphere in which blacks are regarded as second-class airmen" at Goose Bay Air Base, a Strategic Air Command base in Labrador, the NAACP charged.

In one incident, Col. Fielder was alleged to have told blacks who asked permission to wear their hair in a natural style that they would look like "well-kept French poodles or neatly trimmed sheep."

Asked in a telephone interview if he had made such a statement, Col. Fielder replied "I did not." He insisted that all other questions be answered by Air Force public information personnel. The charges subsequently were denied.

The allegations were filed in a letter from the NAACP general counsel, Nathaniel R. Jones, to Air Force Secretary Robert C. Stearns Jr. He demanded an investigation and said that a previous telegraphic request had not been answered.

After the charges had ricocheted around the Goose Bay base, the Second Air Force Command at Barksdale, La., and the Pentagon, the Air Force here yesterday released a letter from James P. Goode, an acting assistant secretary of the Air Force. It said that, after examining the findings of the NAACP, the Air Force would decide whether to order an investigation.

A spokesman at Goose Bay Air Base, meanwhile, denied that there was any racial discrimination in living quarters, promotion or enforcement of military law there. He said that no list was kept of white women from the Happy Valley community who dated black airmen. Afro-style haircuts are not banned, he said, although they must meet Air Force regulations.

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## 'Oldest Yet Found on Moon' Lunar Rock Proves to Be Chemically Unique

HOUSTON, May 26 (Reuters).—A space scientist has discovered that a rock brought back from the moon last November is chemically unique and highly radioactive, it was announced here today.

The lemon-size rock is about 4.6 billion years old and "clearly the oldest rock yet found on the moon," the space agency said. It is unique in that it has 20 times as much uranium, thorium and potassium as any other lunar rock.

Samples of the rock are now being examined by space agency and university scientists in the United States and Britain.

The find was announced jointly at the Manned Spacecraft Center here and at a meeting in Leningrad of the Space Research Committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Astronaut Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, is attending the Leningrad meeting.

The rock was brought back by Apollo-12, which followed him to the moon last November. The space agency said it weighed three ounces. It is listed as "specimen No. 12013."

Color variation suggested that the rock came from some place other than the spot on which it was found, in the so-called Ocean of Storms.

"It now appears that we have recovered from the surface of the moon a sample that dates back almost to the formation of the solar system," space agency scientists stated. "We conclude from this that some parts of the surface of the moon must have remained essentially unchanged since this time."

Although the exact origin of the rock could not be established, it seemed likely that it came from a highland area or from rock deep below the lunar surface. It could have been thrown up by the meteorite impacts that formed the crater known as Copernicus, they said.

They added that if the rock proved to be as old as they thought, it would open up the possibility of future Apollo experiments which would clarify how the planets evolved.

## Moon-Trip Mystery Lights Have Scientists in the Dark

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—The crews of the last three Apollo flights to the moon have seen flashes of light that scientists say were cosmic rays penetrating their spacecraft and physically passing through their eyes.

"It has to be dark in the spacecraft to see them," said Apollo-12 commander Charles (Pete) Conrad, "but on seeing the flashes you feel nothing. No pain. Nothing."

While massive doses of cosmic rays would damage the eyes or brain, the three Apollo crews who said they saw them were not hit with enough cosmic rays to have been harmed. But some scientists worry that the cosmic rays might threaten future astronauts on long flights in deep space, like a two-year voyage to Mars.

"It's possible the particles could destroy a small number of cells on prolonged exposures," says Dr. Charles E. Barnes, a radiologist at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center. "But we have no information to tell us what the hazards are. Most scientists feel it will be no problem."

The reason no Mercury, Gemini or Apollo-7 and -8 astronauts had seen the light flashes was because they were in earth orbit, shielded from cosmic rays by the Van Allen radiation belts.

The Apollo-8 and Apollo-10 crews didn't see the light flashes either, probably because they were the first men around the moon and always kept one man on watch, so that their spacecraft cabins were never dark enough for their eyes to pick out the flashes.

"It was a pinpoint of light, instantaneous," Apollo-11 astronaut Armstrong told Washington Post special correspondent Abigail Brett in Houston. "If you tried to look real hard, they'd come about once every minute."

One-a-minute is a frequency that fits the flux of cosmic rays in deep space. The Apollo-12 and Apollo-13 crews were alerted to the flashes, and all members witnessed them—but only in the darkened command and only when their eyes were closed.

Just how these fast-moving, highly charged particles produce light flashes in the eye is still a mystery to scientists.

One explanation is that the particle ionizes or electrifies the eye as it passes through, creating the sensation of a flash of light. The ionization might take place in the eye or on the brain's optic nerve.

## Pentagon to Get 'Meditation Room'

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird apparently thinks generals, admirals and their civilian bosses need to meditate at least as much as congressmen, who have a prayer room.

On Mr. Laird's orders, workmen are building a "meditation room" in the Pentagon, just off a busy corridor. As the Defense Department explains the order from the defense chief, a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church:

"Secretary Laird, a regular visitor to the prayer room on Capitol Hill, strongly believed there was a similar need for a non-denominational place for meditation in the Pentagon."

"Accordingly, he ordered a renovation of a small area..."

Gold glass panels lend a chapel-like air to the meditation room, but no worship services will be held there.

## USAF C-5A Jet Burns; Loss Put At \$15 Million

PALMDALE, Calif., May 26 (AP).

A U.S. Air Force C-5A jet—the world's largest—caught fire yesterday, rolled down a runway and smashed into two fire trucks. Firemen estimated damage to the plane at \$15 million.

Los Angeles County Fire Department officials and newsmen saw the huge craft suddenly lumber down the runway after its crew had abandoned it. The craft caught fire as it was taxiing.

Jim Harpel, battalion chief of the Palmdale station in the high desert area of Los Angeles County, said that half the plane was destroyed. The craft was carrying no cargo.

Seven firemen suffered minor burns or injuries. The plane's crew of five scrambled to safety unhurt.

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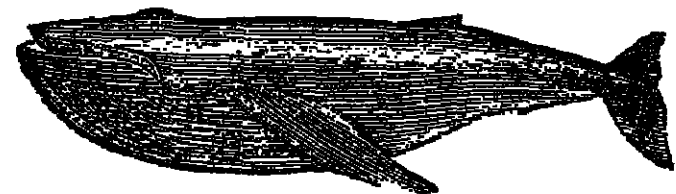
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## U.S. Scientist Records Song Of Vanishing Whale Species

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).

The cavernous sound, strange-melodious, began on a low pitch, rose slowly to a higher frequency at which it sounded for a moment like a combined oboe and muted cornet, trailed off into an eerie high-pitched, undulating, wall like melancholy bagpipes and then faded into silence.

Dr. Roger S. Payne, a 35-year-old research scientist at Rockefeller University in Manhattan, switched off the tape-recorder on his office window and leaned back in his chair. "That was the song of a whale," he said.

"Nobody knows how they make the sounds—they have no vocal cords—but we think it's with their larynx and the air in their lungs," he said.

Dr. Payne had just returned from the waters off Bermuda where he and his wife, Katharine, had spent several weeks in a 35-foot sloop using underwater microphones to record the musical sound pattern of the humpback whale, a nearly extinct species that they both have studied for the past several years.

### Peculiar Beauty

The peculiar beauty of the sounds, which last from five to 30 minutes, has aroused the attention of musicians, singers and nonmusicians who have listened to Dr. Payne's tapes.

Alan Hovhaness, the symphonic composer, has written an orchestral work that incorporates some of the actual taped melodies. The pieces, "And God Created Great Whales," a quotation from Genesis, will have its premiere on June 11 as part of the New York Philharmonic's summer season of promenade.

After Pete Seeger, the folk singer, heard the recordings, he composed "The Song of the World's Last Whale" and has turned over the rights to the Whale Fund, an offshoot of the New York Zoological Society devoted to the problems of whale conservation.

The recordings that Dr. Payne and other scientists have made of whales have led him and his wife to the conclusion that whales, like birds, sing songs

that have a definite melodious pattern and a repeated theme. Although he is not unaware of the more pleasant musical facets of his research, Dr. Payne believes that the songs will lead to a better scientific understanding of how sea animals communicate. In the dark world under the sea much of the animal life depends on sound for communication and knowledge.

He has come to no firm conclusions about the significance of the whale's lengthy songs, which are often repeated for hours.

"We already know there's a deep sound channel in the ocean," he said. "This is a layer of water that, for various reasons—temperature, density, and so forth—has acoustical qualities which permit the transmission of sound over very long distances, in some cases more than a thousand miles."

### Signal To Flick

"I'm not saying that whales sit on two sides of the ocean and chat with each other," Dr. Payne said, "but it's possible they produce these sounds, either in or out of the sound channel, which may allow them to flock together. This could take the simple form of 'Humpback whale here!' or maybe even a more sophisticated 'George here!'"

Dr. Payne and his wife think that each whale may sing a specific song. And they think that they have identified, by sound, a whale that sang the same song in Bermuda this year that it sang at the same time and place last year.

Four whale songs recorded by Dr. Payne and other scientists have been made into a long-playing record. A 40-page booklet printed in both English and Japanese (Japan and the Soviet Union are the two largest whaling nations in the world) by the CRM Co. of Los Angeles accompanies the record.

It gives examples of whale-song notation and explains the need for conserving the world's whale population, which faces extinction from hunters. Part of the proceeds from the album's sale will go to the Whale Fund.

## Panel Faults U.S. on Care Of Retarded

Says Its Institutions Resemble POW Camps

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—A presidential panel reported yesterday after four years of study that most of the nation's 250,000 mentally retarded persons are kept needlessly in public institutions that are no better than prisoner-of-war camps, at a cost of \$1 billion a year.

Mental retardation alone, the panel said, is no reason to take a person from his home and put him in an institution that gives "dehumanizing custodial care."

Institutions should be used only for "those severely and profoundly retarded and those with multiple handicapping conditions who require highly specialized programs," the committee said.

Less severely retarded persons, the panel said, should be placed in institutions for short-term treatment of emotional problems and physical disabilities, or for special training programs.

"The general public becomes highly incensed and concerned—and rightly so—when learning of abuses to prisoners of war," said the report of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, headed by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch.

"Unfortunately," the report continued, "the same public expresses little or no concern about inhumane living conditions that exist in their own communities."

The committee report has the hardest at the practice of families hiding their retarded children in institutions and then forgetting about them.

The committee hopes the major impact of the report will be on the states, which spend most of the money to run institutions for the mentally retarded. Representatives from every state but Alaska attended a conference here yesterday at which the report was released to them.

The presidential panel also recommended national standards for institutions, and the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals is helping to draw them up.

Putting a person in an institution, the presidential panel emphasized, "should in no way be construed either by parents or staff as a termination of parental responsibility."

The new philosophy, the committee reported, tries to provide "an existence as close to the normal way of life as possible."

In contrast, the committee stated, "the inherited philosophy is to often one of isolation, coupled with disease-oriented treatment."

"The result is mass housing, built and administered on an outmoded model, usually removed from community life and society."

Institutions should not be used as punishment, the panel maintained. "There is no place for excessive use of physical restraints, abusive use of drugs and prolonged periods of isolation for the sole purpose of controlling behavior or for punitive reasons."

The panel said that the use of physical restraints should be used only as a last resort, and that the use of drugs should be limited to the treatment of specific medical conditions.

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SEGOVIA'S SON—Classical guitarist Andres Segovia, 77, visits his wife, Emilia, 31, and their three-day-old son, Carlos Andres, at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

## Israelis Again Enter Lebanon As Part Of 'Police Operation'

AVIVIM, Israel, May 26 (Reuters).—Israel today again patrolled the border areas to return home.

Tens of thousands are said to have evacuated their homes after the reported Israeli shelling of four Lebanese villages following Friday's bus attack.

For the second time in two days, two small units crossed the frontier in a "police operation" and manned observation positions on hillsides dominating the Israeli road where Arab guerrillas last Friday ambushed a school bus, killing eight children and four adults and injuring 30 other children.

Today's patrols were believed to have been made up of about 30 men, as yesterday's. But tanks were not used this time and no clashes were reported. The patrols returned to Israeli territory by nightfall—although the new strategy also provides for night patrols.

[A military spokesman in Tel Aviv denied Lebanese reports of border clashes last night, United Press International reported.]

Explaining the new policy to correspondents here, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, commander of the northern front, said he believed

the police measures would soon encourage the Lebanese who had fled the border areas to return home.

Some 400 yards away, on the top of the hill just across the border, three Israeli soldiers could be seen warily scanning Lebanese territory around the town of Bidia for signs of any guerrilla movement toward Israel.

Nearby was a Lebanese observation post, which the Lebanese Army abandoned two months ago after mauling it since the 1948 war.

Under the new Israeli policy, small patrols will be sent across the border at various points along the 75-mile front. Their size, location and duration of stay will vary according to need, Gen. Gur explained.

Measure of Calm

The Israelis hope the new strategy will restore a measure of calm to the border without the need for such large-scale retaliatory raids as the 29-hour thrust into southern Lebanon two weeks ago.

The patrols are not expected to penetrate farther than one to one and a half miles inside Lebanon, but could call in reinforcements to curb any guerrilla movements.

Gen. Gur took correspondents along a sector of the frontier to explain how the hills on the Lebanese side strategically dominated Israeli territory.

As the correspondents' bus convoy, preceded by armored trucks, wound its way along the snaking road, only a few hundred yards from the quiet-looking and virtually unmarked border, he said, "The only way we can tactically keep this area is by patrolling in and out of the hills and holding them for a short time."

Jordan Valley Fight

TEL AVIV, May 26 (AP).—The military command here said that Arab guerrillas fired sporadically at Israeli targets in the northern Jordan Valley last evening and early this morning.

A military spokesman said claims of a "general attack" by the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, in Amman, were exaggerated.

He described the action as a few shells fired "here and there," most by Israeli military targets, from positions in Jordanian territory. The Israelis returned fire in most cases, he said, and added there were no casualties.

Meanwhile, on the southern front, Egyptian artillery wounded an Israeli soldier in a night clash on the Suez Canal, the spokesman said.

Later, Israeli planes twice struck Egyptian military targets in the canal zone, he said. All planes returned safely, he added.

Meanwhile, Gaza was still without electricity today following the sabotage of a high-tension pylon on the outskirts of this town.

All businesses were without lights and factories were shut. Israeli military government buildings have their own power supply and were not affected by the blackout.

## Reports U.S. Silent on Arms

## Mrs. Meir Says Soviet Policy Is Threat to All Small Nations

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 26 (NYT).—Israel Premier Golda Meir warned today that the Soviet Union's involvement in the Middle East war threatens not only Israel's security, but that of all the smaller nations in the world.

"The region has been flung into a new dimension of tension," Mrs. Meir said. "She spoke for an hour and a half before the Knesset, Israel's parliament."

"The Soviet Union has added another very grave link to its chain of acts which are dragging the region into an escalation of warfare and killing, and which tend to failure any progress toward peace in our region."

She gave an account of the military assistance the Russians have given the Arab States ranged against Israel, and of the evidence that Russian pilots are flying operational, combat-ready missions over the interior of Egypt.

### Note of Anxiety

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### Bare Stretches

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But the weight of Mrs. Meir's speech was directed against the threat from Egypt. Neither the United States nor any other nation could afford to ignore it, she said.

"The lesson of Czechoslovakia must not be forgotten," she said. "If the free world—and particularly the United States, which is the leader—can pass on to the next item on the agenda, without any attempt at deterrence, when the Soviet Union, in its selfish policy, reaches such a degree of involvement in a dispute with which it has no connection, then it is not only Israel that is endangered by that involvement, but there is no small or even medium-sized nation which can dwell in safety within its frontiers."

Provided it has the equipment, Israel has nothing to fear from the Arab states that are hostile to it, Mrs. Meir said. The Arabs

have not breached Israel's lines yet, she said, and they pay heavily for each attempt they make to do so.

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## VIENNA Triumphant 'Fidelio' by Bernstein

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 26.—It would have taken a strong man, a very cool one to resist the national tension and dramatic force of the "Fidelio" that Leonard Bernstein conducted today in the Theater an der Wien. As the opening gun in the bicentennial jubilee, it was a shot to be heard around the world—at least the operatic world.

Certainly there was little such jubilation in the theater when a jubilation of the final scene solved into the interminable dilution of the audience. Nor was the critics of the Vienna dailies, most of whom all got down on their knees in front of the direction of Bernstein and the stage director, Otto Schenk.

This performance declared itself from the beginning, with its contrasts in dynamics and tempo in the allegro and adagio sections of the opening of the overture. And in the opening scene, as Jaquino tries to get Marzelline to pay attention to him, Schenk has set with such detailed realism that the emotional tempo already high, and the knock the prison door that irritates the quino come from the orchestra like hammer blows of fate as if Mozart's Stone Comedians had come to the end address to get Don Giovanni.

The Master Plan

But once this starting point is established, Bernstein—despite the abandonment of his conducting style—moved with great resolution from scene to scene, in one carefully prepared climax to another. The quartet in the first so "wunderbar" was awfully hushed and introverted, and the prisoners' cries dramatically well proportioned. And the big climaxes, however loud and fast, did not get muddy or out of hand—the conductor had the state Opera Orchestra (the Vienna Philharmonic under its name) biting off notes so arduous that clarity reigned where confusion so often does.

And dynamics that give have seemed arbitrary in themselves fit into the master plan that Bernstein always has. Schenk's eye for the realistic went far to make this a man story and to keep it on becoming static, although every cut in the spoken lines pulled the musical scenes



Leonore (Gwyneth Jones) frees Florestan (James King), right, as Don Fernando (Karl Ridderbusch) looks on, in the Vienna Festival production of "Fidelio."

closer together and keep things moving. But the realism often went too far and the detail occasionally was gratuitous. Why should Pizarro need glasses to read the letter? What is that Napoleonic hand-in-turban stance supposed to convey besides discomfort? Surely, his opening scene is too soon for Pizarro to tug nervously at his collar—he hasn't lost his cool yet.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen's sets were nicely judged, both from the practical aspect and from the musical and dramatic imperatives. The cramped prison courtyard in Scene I with its lone tree desperately looking for the sun said volumes at a glance. Florestan's prison cell was surely the deepest in the world. And the final scene, with an immense drawbridge slowly going down to let in the people and gradually reveal the blinding light of freedom, evoked a spontaneous burst of applause.

It was in this final scene that all the threads were pulled together as they must be, and not as an anticlimax despite coming after an exciting reading of the Leonore Overture No. III, in the place where Mahler put it for another famous Vienna production. Joy was unbounded, everybody embraced everybody else and the chorus rang out loud and very clear.

Much of this could not have been realized were it not that the carefully chosen cast was so good—from top to bottom excellent singers and good ac-

tors. Gwyneth Jones was a passionate and convincing Leonore, even though she pushed her voice to the point where it took on a hard edge. The cast included: James King as Florestan; Theo Adam, a Pizarro to the bone; Franz Crass as Rocco; Lucia Popp as Marzelline; Adolf Dallapozza as Jaquino; Karl Ridderbusch as Don Fernando; and Karl Terkal and Herbert Lackner, who made their lines tell in the two prisoners' solo parts. All were at one with conductor and director.

But in the end it was the sweep and conviction and underlying musical planning of Bernstein's overall conception that carried the day, brushing aside lesser considerations in its total impact as a musical drama of human freedom and married love.

One of this city's valuable operatic enterprises is the Kammeroper, which for more than a decade has been presenting its repertoire of rarities in a tiny cellar in the heart of the old part of Vienna. Its contribution to Beethoven's year is a production of "Kasper, der Fagottist" by Wenzel Müller, a contemporary of Beethoven who represents Vienna's popular music tradition.

He wrote innumerable songs and more than 250 songs, operas, ballets and music to plays by Nestoy, Balmund and others. The Alt-Wiener Singpiel, which had its first performance last night in heaven knows how long, plays like a spoof of Mozart's "The Magic Flute." In fact its premiere three months before Mozart's work supposedly led Mozart and Schikaneder to make heavy alterations in their libretto.

## On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, May 26.—Drama critic Clive Barnes of The New York Times wrote two favorable, one mixed, and one negative review of four new plays:

"Chicago 70," at the Off-Broadway Martinique Theater, "is an interesting piece of political theater, imaginatively fashioned, deftly acted, amusing in part, moving in part, that makes no bones about its partisanship." Played by the Toronto Workshop Company, under the direction of George Lucombe, "Chicago 70" is adapted from the courtroom transcript of the trial of the Chicago Seven.

"The Me Nobody Knows," at the Broadway Orpheum Theater, transformed by Herb Schapiro from an anthology of the writings of ghetto schoolchildren, compiled by Stephen M. Joseph, is "a dark and lovely rock-folk musical." Barnes said, "an excursion into a way of life... one of the most meaningful and ultimately joyful shows of the season."

"The Engagement Baby," at the Helen Hayes Theater, "is the kind of play that could make a man lose faith in the theater," according to Barnes, "so full of racial prejudice that it should not so much be reviewed as investigated... so witless that you wonder for the man who produced it and the man who put money into it." In the play, written by Stanley Shapiro, a successful Jewish advertising man, played by Barry Nelson, discovers he has an 18-year-old son who is black.

## Paris Nightlife Smart, Brittle Style of Annabel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 26.—Annabel is back at La Tête de l'Art (5 Avenue de l'Opéra). She retired from the boards when she married Bernard Buffet in '58 and ever since she and her painter husband have been living in the south. A few months ago she recorded a new song, "Peau d'Homme." Its success on the radio and in the discotheques led to her return in person.

In appearance she is unchanged—she is still a vision of youthful grace and dark intensity. But her technique has matured and she emerges in this comeback as a song stylist of striking personality. Annabel's smart, brittle delivery matches her well-balanced repertoire of numbers composed for her by Frédéric Botton. An exacting individuality marks her rendition of the jesting sophistication of "Fille de 15 Ans," the excited "Irresponsible" and the heartache of "Il Faut pour Vous" and another song about young lovers. Her "Peau d'Homme" you probably already know. With this performance Annabel embarks triumphantly on a new career.

The dinner-show at La Tête de l'Art begins at 8:30 and runs on until 1 a.m. Marcel Zanini—"Tu Veux ou Tu Veux Pas" fame—is on hand providing an animated ragtime session, the fruit of his visit to the United States. He has brought back not only the jazz hot—himself playing a cool clarinet—but numerous whimsicalities left over from the alcohol generation, including Eddie Foy Jr.'s funny hat. Old-time rhythm, like old jokes, never dies; they just fade in again. There is also André Aubert doing clever impersonations of Salvador Dali and the long-haired crooner Antoine.

In the Eiffel Tower's first-floor restaurant there is a night-night dinner show. The room is a showpiece itself, offering a magnificent, panoramic view of Paris twinkling far and wide below. Dinner is at 8 and the show begins at 9:30, continuing until midnight.

Georges Ulmer, the unmelancholy Dane, is starring during Patachou's absence and he is amusing, jovial company, singing his hit about Patachou, whose lights can be seen from the window, and proving himself a comic polyglot. He sounds off in French, English, German and Italian, mocking national characteristics and, in what one assumes is fractured Japanese in a parody of a Kabuki adultery drama. Maria Candido has a pleasing voice and the Trio Athénée brings the early evening to a lively conclusion.

Female impersonation is a lost American art, dying out, it would seem, with the demise of such practitioners as Julian Eltinge, Bert Savoy, George Mearns and the Russel Brothers, who cavorted so unforgettably as the slovenly domestics in "The Belles of the Kitchen." In Paris, too, it has been on the wane since the Carrousel in the Rue du Colisée closed down, but it is now back at La Grande Eugène (13 Rue d'Argenteuil). Is female impersonation again popular? Try to get

in. It has been necessary to supplement the regular mid-night show with extra performances at 1:30 a.m. on Fridays and Saturdays to accommodate the crowds.

served by a series of Copi cartoons depicting the reactions of a morose movie-goer to the strip-tease. This "specialty" extravaganza, teasing its big sisters, is highly entertaining. It is the great success of the spring season.

It has become increasingly difficult to find a place to dine in Paris after a nightclub tour. There are the surviving restaurants of Les Halles. Two other wind-up spots might be mentioned. The first is the faithful La Calavados (40 Avenue Pierre-Ier de Serbie), which remains open all night. The second is the more intimate Abreuvoir Saint-Hilaire (7 Rue Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire) with its below-stairs discotheque and its upstairs dining room, where meals are served until 6 a.m.

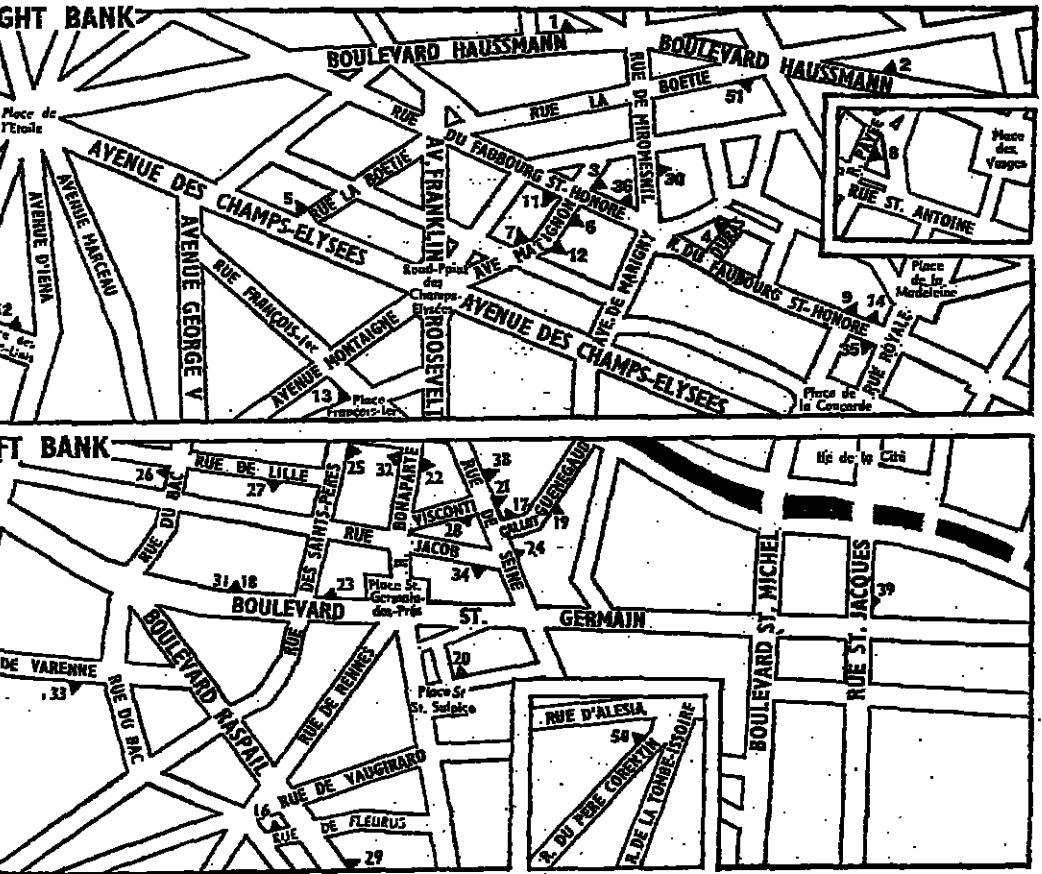
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In 1967, 17,859,000 visitors came to Spain. In 1969, 21,600,000. This year the total forecast is over 23,000,000! It has increased and is still increasing the demand for property. Especially high class property like Marbella del Este.

Foreign property ownership in the Costa del Sol is impressive. British, German, French, American, Scandinavian, Far East, Middle East, South American, and from many other parts of the world.

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The Marbella Hilton Hotel (opened in 1969) was the first phase of the Marbella del Este project. (And as you know Hilton goes only where success is assured.)

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*The Marbella Hilton Hotel. The luxurious apartments of Marbella del Este will be located on either side of the hotel, with spectacular views over sea and mountains.*

## Many Other Special Advantages:

**Investment:** If you wish to rent your apartment, Hilton will do it for you! Expert know-how is essential to producing income. We have obtained the best.

**Furnishing:** Custom decorator service available, if you desire. Or choose a specially created package—Andalusian style; Spanish classic style; Spanish modern style.

## Relax With Your Favorite Activity

Tennis — Golf — Swim — Skin dive — Ride — Water ski — or even ski on the nearby Sierra Nevada. Choose some or all. Or lie back and enjoy the sun, sea and sand.

## Property Owner- ship Made Easy At Marbella Del Este

A great deal of care and thought have gone into making your purchase easy

and convenient. Some of the major benefits available to you:

- Varied payment facilities
- Internal Spanish taxes paid by the corporation
- Marbella Hilton rental service
- Furnishing service
- Anonymity
- Banking services

## Points That Prove Marbella Del Este's Real Luxury

One-, Two-, Three-Bedroom Apartments,  
Studios Or Penthouses

### Each Has:

- Private sun-terrace(s)
- Color-coordinated, wall-to-wall carpeting in every room
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- Telephone plug in bedroom and living room
- Central TV antenna
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- Electric, fully equipped kitchen with:
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  - Dishwasher
  - Large capacity refrigerator
  - Cooking stove and oven
  - Built-in cabinets
  - Floor-to-ceiling ceramic tiles

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## House Panel Asks Wage, Price Guides

(Continued from Page 1)  
lation, rose 0.2 percent in May, a 0.1 percent decline in April, revised to show zero growth. Labor Department reported a wholesale index rose 0.2 percent in March and 0.3 percent in January.

President Nixon invited 60 and 100 Wall Street analysts and business leaders to a confidence-building White House meeting tomorrow night. A White House spokesman said the President would discuss the state of the economy and U.S. operations in Cambodia. It had previously been expected that the President would send his foreign policy aide, Henry Kissinger, and other senior officials to New York to meet with the investment community.

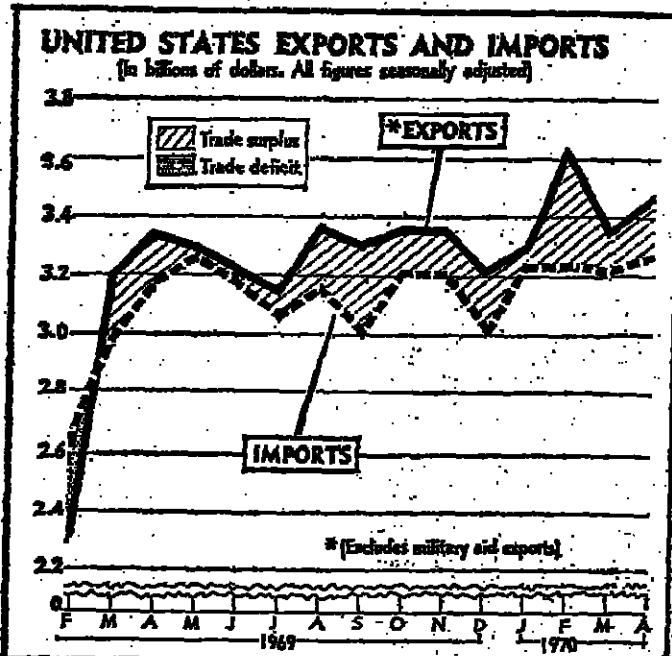
Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said at a Los Angeles news conference that the administration "emphatically" opposed to industry wage-price controls.

Harold G. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, speaking in New Orleans, said that "the economic situation is in control, our policies are working, and we are going to continue these policies." He predicted the gross national product would turn up in the current quarter after declining in the two previous quarters and said that "for balance of 1970, we expect little additional rise in unemployment."

Charles E. Walker, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said in a radio interview here that the administration had won the "first" of its battle against inflation. He likened the current situation to a "hangover" after a "four-day inflationary binge."

The bill adopted by the House committee today, which was introduced by Rep. Henry Reuss, D., would require the Council of Economic Advisors to submit wage and price guidelines to the President as soon as reasonably possible after the legislation is enacted.

It also would require the President to "review price-wage behavior consistent with the guidelines" which threaten economic "stability" and to make such recommendations to either the business or labor union expediting the process "as he believes to be in the public interest."



## U.S. Trade Surplus Up

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade surplus expanded to a seasonally-adjusted \$2.02 billion in April from the March surplus of \$1.65 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The latest total was also above the \$1.79 billion surplus of April, 1969.

Exports, excluding military grant-aid shipments, rose to \$2.45 billion in April from the \$2.3 billion in March while imports increased to \$2.26 billion from \$2.21 billion.

For the first four months of 1970, seasonally-adjusted exports have risen 11 percent over year-ago levels to an annual rate of \$41.29 billion, while imports are up 8 percent to a \$38.9 billion annual rate.

April exports were the second highest on record, following February's peak of \$2.63 billion.

## Bonn Backs Much-Criticized U.S. Investments in Europe

BRUSSELS, May 26 (WP).—U.S. investments in Europe, much criticized in Common Market circles, has found a powerful backer in the form of the West German government.

Bonn yesterday circulated to its partners a plan for strengthening community industry which is shown of any of the protectionist attitudes of its predecessors.

It states that it believes American and other foreign investments in the six-nation community constitute a means of speeding up the community's industrial development and helping its expansion. "Consequently, investments from third countries should not be subject to any measures beyond a simple notification," the document adds.

Previous blueprints from the EEC Executive Committee and the French government have highlighted risks in foreign investment running at a high level.

The French government, which opposed the Westinghouse takeover of the Jernum Schneider concern earlier this year, called in its paper for EEC authorities to police all foreign investment.

On Mergers  
The Germans believe that the Brussels authorities should not interfere in promoting mergers across EEC frontiers as suggested in both the commission and French blueprints.

"It is best left to companies themselves to decide on the structures best fitted to keep their competitive edge in the internal EEC market and on the world market," the document says.

Germany also pleads for complete liberalization in the field of government contracts to all firms, both from inside and outside the EEC. To retain a community preference here is to invite criticism.

**Reserves Down By \$431 Million In U.S. in April**  
WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—U.S. international monetary reserves declined by \$431 million in April as holdings of foreign currencies continued to drop, the Treasury reported yesterday.

The reduction probably reflects further repayments of Federal Reserve "swap" credits, which reduce foreign dollar holdings in the same amount as U.S. holdings of foreign currencies.

Total reserve assets at the end of April were \$162.2 billion. The components were:

- Gold \$11.9 billion, down \$1 million.
- Foreign currencies \$15.8 billion, down \$389 million.
- Special Drawing Rights \$926 million, up \$6 million.
- Ordinary drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund \$2.1 billion, down \$67 million.

**Pepsico Plans Eurobond Issue At Floating Rate**  
PARIS, May 26.—Pepsico Inc. announced today it plans to issue \$75 million in floating-rate Eurobonds.

Bankers Trust International, manager of the first such sliding interest rate flotation on the public market, a \$125 million one from Italy's ENEL, is also managing the Pepsico issue.

The ten-year Pepsico bonds are expected to pay interest on the same basis as the ENEL issue, at 3/4 point over the six-month interbank Eurodollar rate according to a Bankers Trust spokesman.

The bond rates are adjustable every six months. At today's levels, the rate would be a bit over 10 percent.

Pepsico said the proceeds of the financing will be used largely for the recent \$63 million acquisition from Ling-Temco-Vought of a controlling interest in Wilson Sporting Goods.

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## Warns on International Impact

## OECD Balances Inflation, Recession Dangers in U.S.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 26.—The growing debate over which is the lesser evil—continued U.S. inflation or a recession—widened today with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) apparently opting for inflation.

"An economy which has been brought to a standstill tends to become unstable," the OECD said in its annual review of the U.S. economy, which was written in March and published today. "Unless forward momentum is reestablished in a reasonably brief period, downward forces may tend to cumulate."

It warned that "the risk of a serious downturn, with a rapid rise in unemployment, cannot entirely be excluded."

International Impact  
Giving voice to the dilemma of U.S. policy-makers and taking note of the worldwide ramifications of their decisions, the OECD said: "Other countries have an important interest in the ability of the United States to follow a path of smooth development. . . . The emergence of recessionary conditions in the United States (would) have a disruptive effect on their own economies."

On the other hand, the report noted that "a continued inflationary trend of prices in the United States would undermine the possibility of price stability in the rest of the world."

On the controversial topic of wage-price guiding—or "incomes policy"—the OECD limited itself to a gentle reminder that the government's policy aims "might be enhanced" through such a measure.

An attempt to force the administration to adopt such a policy was begun in Congress today and has recently attracted support from Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, as well as leading businessmen, labor leaders and international financial experts. However, the OECD report said:

"Although progress has been made in some countries, no country can yet point to any large measure of success, over any length of time, in controlling prices in this way."

Possible Policy  
It does suggest making use "where practical, of import policy—in the shape of higher quotas

or lower tariffs—to influence prices in selected areas, particularly those where large price increases have occurred or were in prospect."

The OECD report offers few suggestions, but rather focuses on the likely impact of policy options.

However, since its preparation, these options have been altered as U.S. interest rates have resumed their climb to historic peaks, the federal budget has been revised from modest surpluses to deficits for both the present fiscal year and the next one, first-quarter profits have proved lower than anticipated, stock prices have nosedived, the war in Southeast Asia has been expanded, and the price indexes have resumed their sharply higher climb.

biggest corporations with the best credit ratings are paying unprecedented prices to borrow money, with rates of 10 percent on corporate bonds becoming common.

Aside from the fact that this hurts the stock market—who needs more losses there, when the bond market guarantees such high returns is the reasoning—it means corporations with lesser standing may not be able to get financing, even though their needs are more pressing.

Trimming Costs  
Corporations are trimming costs wherever they can—which may be a good sign since capital spending has contributed importantly to the inflationary forces which accounted for \$30 billion of the \$500 billion U.S. economy last year.

But on the other hand, corporations are forgoing spending on items that lead to greater efficiency, with consequent loss of employment.

Thus, secondary and tertiary effects emanate out of the

elsewhere in the reasonably healthy economy there are massive problems that could also lead to a crisis. The world's

## House Unanimous in Passing Foreign Bank Account Bill

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—The House of Representatives yesterday unanimously passed a bill designed to curb massive tax evasion, stock and bond frauds and other forms of so-called white-collar crime through the use of secret Swiss bank accounts.

As adopted, the measure would require banks and other financial institutions to microfilm checks and other records of all foreign and domestic transactions for \$500 and above.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where the Treasury and the nation's major banks are expected to renew their effort to defeat or weaken a number of the measure's provisions, including the record-keeping requirement.

Rep. William E. Widnall of New Jersey, the senior Republican on the House Banking and Currency Committee, noted that Treasury officials would be presenting "numerous amendments" during Senate subcommittee hearings.

Any differences between the Senate and House versions would have to be resolved in a joint conference committee.

The Treasury and the banks contend the House bill would create roomful of useless microfilm and would interfere with the privacy bank clients should enjoy.

In anticipation of a shift conference committee fight, Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House committee, unsuccessfully sought to strike from the bill the \$500 size limit.

He argued that "it will make the check for \$499.99 the standard medium of exchange."

Rep. Patman maintained that it was just as inexpensive for the banks to microfilm all checks as to alter automatic microfilming equipment.

Collins Radio			
Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	80.6	97.9	
Profits (millions)...	0.17	2.15	
Per Share	0.05	0.79	
Five Months			
Revenue (millions)...	256.0	299.0	
Profits (millions)...	0.21	6.31	
Per Share	0.10	2.13	
Gamble-Skogmo Inc.			
First Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	296.9	278.4	
Profits (millions)...	1.17	1.01	
Per Share	0.10	0.06	
Northrop Corp.			
Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	182.9	126.8	
Profits (millions)...	5.01	4.78	
Per Share	1.02	0.98	
Five Months			
Revenue (millions)...	458.8	381.2	
Profits (millions)...	14.13	12.73	
Per Share (Diluted)	2.34	2.09	
Oscar Mayer & Co.			
First Half	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	300.4	268.2	
Profits (millions)...	5.56	7.32	
Per Share	0.60	0.82	
R. H. Macy & Co.			
Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	194.1	191.4	
Profits (millions)...	0.02	1.94	

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CANADA

## Stock Price Slump Continues

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).—A brisk selling breeze snuffed out a rally attempt in the New York Stock Exchange at mid-session today and prices then ground downward to a new seven-and-a-half-year low.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by 3.55 points at noon, finished with a loss of 10.20 at 631.16, its poorest level of another dismal day in Wall Street.

This means that the Dow, the market's most closely-watched indicator, now has fallen a shade more than 300 points since the inauguration of President Nixon on Jan. 20, 1969. Moreover, since the industrial average topped out at 685.21 on Dec. 3, 1969, the decline amounts to 35 percent.

The more broadly-based NYSE index lost 0.51 to close at \$7.69 and Standard and Poor's 500 was down 0.86 at 69.28.

Volume rose to 17.08 million shares, its heaviest in two months, from the previous day's 12.66 million shares.

"The market got a little better support today than on Monday," declared one broker, searching for an optimistic note. "Monday was a rout."

Yesterday, the Dow plunged 20.81 points in its biggest single-day break since the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Forced selling in margin accounts, brokers said, continued as a major price depressant. When holdings in a margin account fall below a prescribed minimum, calls are issued by brokerage houses—a process that tends to feed upon itself in a sharply declining market. Typically, investors and traders have been selling stocks to satisfy these calls, rather than putting more cash into their accounts.

Most Active  
White Consolidated Industries, down 3/8 to 9 1/2, ranked as the volume leader today with 502,100 shares. In Cleveland, the company attributed a huge block trade in its stock—400,000 shares at a price of 8-1/4—to a margin call on a major shareholder. The stock sold as high as 30 last year.

National Can dropped 7 to 39 3/4, but huge point losses in individual issues were rare.

Nevertheless, some of the best-known, and most widely-owned, securities traded at their lowest prices in years.

American Telephone eased 3/8 to 43 1/8 after selling at 42 3/4, a ten-year low. At its closing price, Ma Bell shares yield a whicker above 6 percent. But competitive yields of 9 percent in the bond market have been a factor in the stock's decline.

General Motors dropped 2 1/4 to 59 1/2, its poorest price since early 1963. Eastman Kodak topped 3 1/8 to 87 5/8, its lowest price since the 1966 market break. Both blue chips were heavily traded, along with American Telephone.

## Ripples From Wall Street Spread

By Robert Metz  
NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT).—Washington to the contrary, things are so bad in Wall Street that there is no longer just a question of securities prices themselves, but also serious events that can be triggered when stock and bond prices are at such a low ebb.

The continuing slide finds brokerage houses in an already weakened condition following 18 months of hardship. Many of them are financed—indirectly at least—by securities.

It is no secret that several big brokerage houses have problems. Failure by one or more of the well-known ones would constitute a strain on the resources of all of Wall Street, not just those of the New York Stock Exchange. It would mean a crisis of public confidence.

Bond Yields Soar  
Elsewhere in the reasonably healthy economy there are massive problems that could also lead to a crisis. The world's

stock market, which might be termed the heartbeat of the economy.

But as we, as the White House suggests, overreacting to circumstances? Some in the Wall Street community think so. Anthony W. Tabell, of Walston & Co., argues that the Cambodian move does not portend a broader war.

He concludes that the stock market is only forecasting "possibilities." It is worth remembering that the most profitable opportunities to purchase common stocks have in the past occurred when prices reflected potential disaster which did not, after all, come to pass.

The Predictor, a market letter edited in West Hartford, Conn., says:

"The problem is, today—as in '32—hysteria dominates the market. . . . But those who give in to despair completely overlook the nation's history of meeting challenges, and then going on to horizons not even dreamed of during periods of gloom and doom."

## European Stock Prices Hit Lows

LONDON, May 26.—The Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares dropped 13.3 points today, the biggest daily tumble in two years, to close at 316—a new low for the year and the lowest it has been since March 7, 1967.

Share prices are now about 20 percent lower than they were at the start of the year. Dealers attributed today's loss to the rout on Wall Street.

Prices were also down sharply in Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam. Indexes on all these markets set 1970 lows today.

Spartans Industries			
Third Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	185.5	188.4	
Profits (millions)...	-3.0	0.51	
Per Share	-0.30	0.05	
Five Months			
Revenue (millions)...	687.2	698.5	
Profits (millions)...	7.80	22.66	
Per Share	0.81	2.35	
Sunbeam			
Year	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	389.3	372.1	
Profits (millions)...	15.06	13.81	
Per Share	1.29	1.20	
W. T. Grant Co.			
First Quarter	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)...	248.2	240.1	
Profits (millions)...	0.22	1.59	
Per Share	0.01	0.11	

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Danish crowns...	7.5010
Dutch guilders...	3.63
French francs...	4.167
German marks...	5.3265
Greek drachmas...	30.00
Italian lire...	636.95
Mexican pesos...	12.50
Norwegian crowns...	7.1488
Portuguese escudos...	28.50
Spanish pesetas...	65.60
Swedish crowns...	5.10
Swiss francs...	4.3125

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LONG-TERM, STABLE GROWTH THROUGH REAL ESTATE  
A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the first international no-load fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.  
Price May 25, 1970: U.S. \$1.36  
Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 36%.

US INVESTMENT SERVICES  
Information Service: Office of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Investment Service: Office of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury  
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— 1970 — Stocks and					— 1970 — Stocks and					— 1970 — Stocks and				
High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	Net	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	Net	High	Low	Div. in \$	Sis.	Net
100s. First. High Low Last, Ch'ge					100s. First. High Low Last, Ch'ge					100s. First. High Low Last, Ch'ge				

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

## U.S. Commodity Prices

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 26, 1978																			
High Low Last Chg					High Low Last Chg					High Low Last Chg									
INDUSTRIALS																			
8730 Abilati	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/4	15420 O&F Ind	3.20	2.90	2.90	- .40	3300 Parnham	2.25	2.50	2.29	-					
8792 Bk News	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4	15420 O&F Ind	3.20	2.90	2.90	- .40	3400 Paving	2.00	2.00	2.00	-					
1925 Agra V Oil	4.00	4.00	4.00	-.45	2300 Pemina	18	17	17	- 1/2	1929 Pine Pl	36.42	36.42	36.42	-					
2215 Alaba NG	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/4	2300 Pemina	18	17	17	- 1/2	1500 Rayrock	1.10	1.01	1.01	-					
1575 Argus p C	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/4	300 Refractor	1.25	1.25	1.25	- 1/4	3400 Sherritt	14.75	14.75	14.75	-					
4700 Atk Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4	720 Santa Rosa	6 1/4	6	6	- 1/4	3100 Sider	2.00	1.85	1.85	-					
8792 Bk News	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4	2135 Shell Ref	21 1/2	21	21	- 1/2	5100 Sherbro	4.00	4.00	4.00	-					
15157 Bell Tel	3.94	3.81	3.81	-.05	10000 Steel Can	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	3400 Sider	5.50	5.50	5.50	-					
5400 Black Bros	2.53	2.45	2.45	-.05	10099 Steel Can	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	1400 Ulen Keno	5.00	5.00	5.00	-					
3400 Bunge	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4	1000 Steel Can	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	9675 Ulen	3.70	3.70	3.70	-					
200 Camdell	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4	1400 Telsyn Can	4.75	4.40	4.40	- .75	17620 Ulen Mines	3.70	3.10	3.10	-					
1000 Can Pack	1.25	1.25	1.25	- 1/4	820 Texaco Can	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4	2300 Wilfray	1.47	1.35	1.35	-					
1475 Can Pac	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4	3325 Trand Group	9	7 1/4	7 1/4	- 3/4	9750 Bear	3.50	3.25	3.25	-					
1440 Can C Wrr	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/4	3325 Trans Can	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/4	Oil & Gas									
100 Can Ind	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/4	17620 Ulen Can	17 1/2	17	17	- 1/2	1925 Almling	4.10	3.25	3.40	-					
8792 Bk News	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4	1000 Versatile	2.20	2.75	2.20	+ 10	9999 Can Del	3.25	3.75	3.75	-					
100 Can Westh	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/4	400 Walnico	2.20	2.20	2.20	- 1/4	1400 Clark C	1.25	1.25	1.25	-					
72000 Can Div	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4	1000 Westh	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/4	3100 Paving	2.00	2.00	2.00	-					
2405 Chem Can	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4	100 Westh Ind	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/4	4200 Gr Plank	19.80	16.60	17.25	-					
900 Colom Can	1.25	1.15	1.20	-.05	235 Westh Ind	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4	2346 Num OG	5.75	4.70	4.70	-					
8410 Can Gas	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4	1000 Westh Ind	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4	23000 Permo	40	40	40	-					
13393 Consum Gas	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4						23000 Permo	40	40	40	-					
13393 Crush Ind	3.25	3.25	3.25	-.05															
					MINES														

3520	Cygnus B	3.25	3.50	3.75	-25	2300	Agmco	.92	.84	.92	-48	2194	Pace	A	.89	.92	.93	+3
3521	GenCorp	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0	2301	Agmco	.92	.84	.92	-48	2195	Pace	A	.89	.92	.93	+3
3522	Dorm. Shors	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-10	2302	Alfa Corp	2.55	2.65	2.65	+10	2196	Ranger	G	.82	.82	.82	0
3523	Dr. Poit Can	19 1/2	19	19 1/4	+1	2303	Alfa Corp	2.55	2.65	2.65	+10	2197	Ranger	G	.82	.82	.82	0
3524	Dr. Poit Can	19 1/2	19	19 1/4	+1	2304	Braun	1.30	1.30	1.30	0	2198	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3525	P&S-Con	127	121 1/2	123 1/2	-6 1/2	2305	Braun	1.30	1.30	1.30	0	2199	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3526	Paramount	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	2306	Brum MAS	5.10	4.95	5.00	-15	2200	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3527	Farm Play	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+20	2307	Brum MAS	5.10	4.95	5.00	-15	2201	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3528	Ind. Crd. Inc.	22	22	22	0	2308	Brum MAS	5.10	4.95	5.00	-15	2202	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3529	1st Fraser	22	22	22	0	2309	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2203	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3530	Gen Dist Can	3.75	3.75	3.75	0	2310	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2204	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3531	Gen Dist Can	3.75	3.75	3.75	0	2311	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2205	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3532	GI W. Inc.	77	75	75	-2	2312	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2206	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3533	Gen Dist Can	3.75	3.75	3.75	0	2313	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2207	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3534	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2314	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2208	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3535	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2315	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2209	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3536	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2316	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2210	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3537	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2317	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2211	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3538	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2318	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2212	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3539	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2319	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2213	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3540	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2320	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2214	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3541	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2321	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2215	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3542	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2322	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2216	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3543	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2323	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2217	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3544	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2324	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2218	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3545	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2325	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2219	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3546	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2326	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2220	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3547	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2327	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2221	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3548	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2328	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2222	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3549	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2329	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2223	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3550	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2330	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2224	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3551	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2331	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2225	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3552	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2332	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2226	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3553	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2333	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2227	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3554	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2334	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2228	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3555	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2335	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2229	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3556	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2336	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2230	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3557	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2337	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2231	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3558	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2338	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2232	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3559	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2339	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2233	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3560	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2340	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2234	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3561	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2341	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2235	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3562	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2342	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2236	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3563	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2343	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2237	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3564	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2344	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2238	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3565	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2345	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2239	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3566	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2346	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2240	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3567	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2347	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2241	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3568	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2348	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2242	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3569	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2349	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2243	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3570	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2350	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2244	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3571	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2351	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2245	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3572	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2352	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2246	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3573	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2353	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2247	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3574	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2354	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2248	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3575	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2355	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2249	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3576	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2356	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2250	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3577	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2357	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2251	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3578	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2358	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2252	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3579	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2359	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2253	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3580	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2360	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2254	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3581	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2361	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2255	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3582	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2362	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2256	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3583	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2363	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2257	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3584	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2364	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2258	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3585	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2365	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2259	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3586	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2366	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2260	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3587	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2367	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2261	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3588	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2368	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2262	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3589	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2369	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2263	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3590	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2370	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2264	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3591	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2371	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2265	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3592	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2372	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2266	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3593	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2373	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2267	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3594	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2374	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2268	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3595	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2375	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2269	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3596	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2376	Can Temp	1.80	1.63	1.65	-92	2270	Synco	OG	.80	.80	.80	0
3597	Gradyb. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	2377	Can Temp	1.80	1									

**M. J. F. J.**

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**EREY TRUST S.A.**

**Société anonyme**  
**LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringer**

Généraliste statutaire convoquée pour le 15 mai  
ou se tenir à cette date, Messieurs les Action-  
naires en une.

**ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE**  
siège social à Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringer,  
10 heures, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour

**ORDRE DU JOUR**


Ordre d'Administration et du Commissaire aux  
Comptes de l'Etablissement et du Compte de Profits  
et Pertes.  
Rapport du Directeur Général.  
Rapport du Comité de Surveillance.  
Rapport du Comité de Direction.  
Rapport du Comité de Contrôle.  
Rapport du Comité de Révision.  
Rapport du Comité de Liquidation.  
Rapport du Comité de Distribution.  
Rapport du Comité de Réserve.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Dividendes.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Intérêts.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Amortissements.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais Généraux.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Gestion.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Service.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Transport.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Communication.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Publicité.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Recherche et Développement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Formation et de Développement Humain.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Sécurité.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Conformité.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Fiscalité.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Juridiction.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Relations Publiques.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Marketing.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Vente.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Distribution.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Logistique.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Production.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Maintenance.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Réparation.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Remplacement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Recyclage.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Démantèlement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Destruction.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Nettoyage.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Décontamination.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Réhabilitation.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Restauration.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Reconstruction.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Renouvellement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Modernisation.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Innovation.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Recherche et Développement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Formation et de Développement Humain.  
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Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Distribution.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Logistique.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Production.  
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Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Recyclage.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Démantèlement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Destruction.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Nettoyage.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Décontamination.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Réhabilitation.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Restauration.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Reconstruction.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Renouvellement.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Modernisation.  
Rapport du Comité de Répartition des Frais de Innovation.

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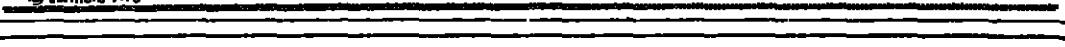
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Bank Stocks				European Gold Bars	
	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.	May 26, 1929	
Bank of Am. S.F. ....	46 1/4	49	52 1/2	Open	Close
Fiduciary Tr. ....	65	72	65	35.25	35.27
First Chicago Corp. ....	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	33.89	35.89
First Nat. Boston ....	58	59 1/2	57 1/2	36.13	35.98
U.S. Trust Co. ....	43	46	44	U.S. dollars per ounce.	











## New Baseball Pact To Cost \$4 Million

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—The American League and National League players and club owners have agreed to a three-year pact covering 1970, 1971 and 1972, called the Basic Agreement, and succeeds a two-year contract that expired April 5. The total cost to baseball was estimated by Miller at \$4 million.

## Morehead Finds Touch In White Sox

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—Morehead's unexpected success has not been without its high spots. There were, for example, the no-hitter he pitched against Cleveland in 1965 and the rare innings of hitless relief he pitched for Boston in the 1967 World Series.

There also were the 18 defeats he suffered in 1966, which were most in the American League last season but that's not the end of "high" Morehead likes to remember. He prefers the no-hitter and, during another one in the near future, the type of game he pitched at night—a five-inning game in which he pitched for the Chicago White Sox.

The victory, his second this year, came after a defeat, was particularly satisfying to the 26-year-old right-hander because it marked his first complete game since Aug. 19, 1968. Last night he yielded three runs and an unearned run in the seventh inning, but then struck out three batters to get out of the inning and retired 16 batters in row before allowing a single in the seventh.

Ortola, 6, Indians 2  
Dave McNally pitched a six-inning game and gained his eighth victory, Baltimore defeated Cleveland, 4, 3. McNally's single triggered a tie-run in the second.

Tigers 6, Brewers 5  
Minnesota defeated Milwaukee, 5, scoring three runs in the seventh with the help of two errors by Ted Kubiak and one by Tommy Harper.

Tigers 4, Yankees 3  
Bill Freehan slammed an 0-2 lead by reliever Steve Hamilton to the lower left-center field as leading off the bottom of the ninth inning, giving Detroit a 4-3 victory over New York.

Reds 2, Padres 1  
In the National League, San Diego spoiled Jim McGlothlin's bid for a third straight shutout, but the pitcher scored an eighth-inning run on Bob Tolan's sacrifice fly that gave Cincinnati a 2-1 triumph.

Tuesday Game  
Cubs 6, Pirates 3  
Ron Santo and Jim Hickman hit home runs in two runs to back Ken Holtzman's seven-inning pitching and lead Chicago to a 6-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

## Injuries Haunt Phillies as Third Catcher Is Hurt

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—Injuries further crippled the Philadelphia Phillies as they lost a third catcher on Sunday.

Mike Compiton, a catcher brought up from the Pacific Coast League when Tim Lincecum broke hands, injured his over left rib cage while taking batting practice before the game against the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday.

Don Seger, the Phillies' ringer, described Compiton's injury as a possible sprain or muscle involvement.

## S. African Sportsmen Seek Change

JOHANNESBURG, May 26 (NYT)—South African sportsmen and administrators are calling for a national conference to discuss the future of the country's sports program. They are expected to press for a relaxation of apartheid in sports to enable racially integrated national teams to be picked in future.

The calls came after South Africa's international teams suffered a second major blow in a month when the English Cricket Council, under pressure from the British government, called off a tour of Britain by the South African Springboks. Earlier this month, South Africa was expelled from the International Olympic Committee.

Many leading sportsmen and officials believe that attacks on South Africa for its stand on racial separation in sports will increase unless sportsmen and the government can come up with a more relaxed approach. Jack Obethman, president of the South African Cricket Association, said: "We have got to take a deep breath and take stock of the position and work out a formula for the future."

The captain of the Springboks' cricket team, Aaron Sheer, a Jewish doctor who works among nonwhites in a government hospital near here, called for a new look at the question of white and nonwhite sports in South Africa.

"We must broaden our outlook to adjust to the era in which we live," he said. "To me it is not a question of making concessions to appease demonstrators but what is good for South African sport in 1970 and in the future."

The Springboks' wicketkeeper, Dennis Gansky, called on the government to set up a commission to investigate ways to introduce racially integrated sports in South Africa.

"I know that mixed sport is against the apartheid policy," he said, "but the time has come when we must surely try to figure out a

## Violent World of World Cup Soccer

### 16 Finalists Shown Film of What Not to Do

MEXICO CITY, May 26 (Reuters)—A full-length feature film of violence, mayhem and bloodshed was required viewing today for all 16 teams as they completed their preparations for the World Cup soccer finals opening here on Sunday.

Rulers of the World Soccer organization, FIFA, hoped the film would help to reduce violence on the field during the three-week World Cup competition.

The film, including shots from previous world cup competitions and international games, shows dozens of petty and major crimes committed on the field in the heat of battle. It is accompanied by a commentary pointing out in every one of the 60 incidents what the player did wrong.

In a sport known to create such bad feeling it can lead to war, as the case of El Salvador and Honduras last year, the film just might enable the 1970 World Cup to pass off without serious incident.

Aston, the film's creator, Ken Aston, former British international player and referee, who carries a heavier responsibility than almost any man to see the World Cup does not degenerate into a series of howls that besmirch soccer's reputation.

Aston was the full-back partner of Alf Ramsey, now manager of defending world champions England, in England's most humiliating defeat, 1-0, by the United States in the 1950 World Cup.

He was also the man who sent off Italian players in Italy's vicious match against Chile in the 1962 World Cup. That game has gone down in history as the ugliest and most disgraceful World Cup game ever played.

Now Aston has the task of grooming 30 referees, from different continents, who speak different languages and who have widely different interpretations of soccer rules, to control the 32 World Cup games opening on Sunday.

As he relaxed beside a rooftop pool in Mexico City's early summer heat, Aston said that in introducing the film to the 30 World Cup referees, he had

It was distributed to the 16 finalists accompanied by a soundtrack in the language of each country.

Aston said the World Cup referees have been shown the film, but without the soundtrack. It will be up to them in their discussions this week to arrive at their own conclusions on how to interpret each rule.

But Aston stressed that in any unresolved disputes between the referees, FIFA will be the sole judge. He said: "They may be split down the middle on a point, and then FIFA will have to lay down the law."

For their discussions, the referees have been divided into four language groups—English, French, German and Spanish. All the officials speak one or more of these languages, except the Russian, Toki Bakhranov, the linesman who awarded England their controversial third goal in the 4-2 victory over West Germany in the 1966 World Cup final.

"This is for real," he said. "It is with the English-speaking group although he does not speak a word of English. Egypt's Ali Hussein Kandil is interpreting for him. After the referees complete their deliberations, FIFA will call in managers and coaches of all 16 teams to explain what has been decided and leave them in no doubt what their players may or may not expect to get away with."

Aston said he believed FIFA has done more than ever before to avoid violence in the World Cup. "As far as we can, the whole thing's going to be tied up—we can't do more, can we?" he asked.

But FIFA will not issue referees with hard and fast instructions in the one area that leads to most controversy—the sending off of a player.

Aston said the decision to order a player off the field must always be a personal matter for the referee, and must depend on the character and temper of the game at the time.

Miss Padilla accused Mr. Moore of stealing the bracelet and Mr. Charlton and the third Englishman of being his accomplices. Police have not said why Mr. Charlton and the third accused player were allowed to continue on to Mexico yesterday.

At the hearing, another witness, Alvaro Suarez, 27, said he, too, had seen Mr. Moore take the bracelet.

Miss Padilla has demanded \$10,000 in damages from Mr. Moore and his alleged accomplices to compensate for what she calls "moral and material damages."

In London, Mr. Moore's wife, Tina, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying today that the arrest of her husband "must be a put-up job."

Major League Standings  
National League  
Eastern Division  
Chicago 31 17 383  
St. Louis 20 18 312 1 1/2  
Cincinnati 20 18 312 1 1/2  
Pittsburgh 20 18 312 1 1/2  
Montreal 16 24 408 6  
Philadelphia 16 24 408 6

Western Division  
Cincinnati 22 12 377  
Los Angeles 21 13 371 1  
San Francisco 21 13 371 1  
San Diego 21 13 371 1  
Houston 20 14 358 1 1/2  
Seattle 19 15 345 2

Monday's Results  
Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1 (Only Game Scheduled)  
Tuesday's Games  
Chicago at Philadelphia 3  
Houston at Atlanta, night  
Los Angeles at San Francisco, night  
St. Louis at Montreal, night  
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.

American League  
Eastern Division  
Baltimore 24 12 386  
New York 24 12 386  
Detroit 20 16 347 1 1/2  
Boston 19 17 340 2  
Washington 18 18 330 3  
Cleveland 14 24 363 1 1/2

Western Division  
Minnesota 27 12 382  
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Houston at Atlanta, night  
Los Angeles at San Francisco, night  
St. Louis at Montreal, night  
Cincinnati at San Diego, 7 p.m.

American League  
Eastern Division  
Baltimore 24 12 386  
New York 24 12 386  
Detroit 20 16 347 1 1/2  
Boston 19 17 340 2  
Washington 18 18 330 3  
Cleveland 14 24 363 1 1/2

Western Division  
Minnesota 27 12 382  
Oakland 27 12 382  
Kansas City 27 12 382  
Chicago 27 12 382  
Milwaukee 27 12 382

Monday's Results  
Baltimore 6, Cleveland 2  
Detroit 4, New York 3  
Boston 3, Washington 1  
Philadelphia 1, Montreal 0  
Cincinnati 1, San Diego 0 (Only Games Scheduled)  
Tuesday's Games  
Cleveland at Baltimore, night  
New York at Detroit, night  
Chicago at Kansas City, night  
Washington at Boston, night  
Milwaukee at Minnesota, night  
Oakland at California, night

Monday's Results  
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## Observer

## Etiquette Updated

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—From the mailbag of Miss Cornelia de Rigo, the distinguished authority on contemporary American etiquette:

Dear Miss de Rigo:

While dining recently at a friend's house, I was naturally outraged when another of the guests disagreed with something I had said about the Indochina war. Following what I assumed to be the good American form, I left the table, removed a lamp from the living room and broke it over this dangerous idiot's head. To my chagrin, our hostess called me "a crude lout." What did I do wrong?

(Signed) "Puzzled."



Baker

Dear Puzzled:

Your hostess was perfectly right. It is extremely rude to use your hostess's furniture for assaulting persons who disagree with you about the war—unless, of course, the disagreeing party happens to be your hostess. Next time you are invited out to dinner, tuck the monkey wrench in your cummerbund. This way you will wear out fewer welcomes.

Dear Miss de Rigo:

Being a truly sensitive human being, I have been trying to save the soul of America by dynamiting office buildings. Now my chief says she is embarrassed to be seen with me because I insist on telephoning before each blast and warning people to get out of the building. She says this shows I know nothing about the etiquette of terrorism. What is the correct behavior for a dynamiter?

(Signed) "Truly Sensitive."

Dear Truly Sensitive:

Due to its unpredictability, dynamite is considered to be in bad taste nowadays as a medium for expressing one's sensitivity. For true sensitivity, you might consider arson.

Dear Miss de Rigo:

During a recent luncheon riot in honor of the American flag,

I saw one of my colleagues making an obscene gesture at a young woman and remarked that this seemed to me to be in very bad taste. He said, "Etiquette has become more realistic since we were kids," and argued that the obscene gesture was the correct reply to an remark, such as the young woman had just made in fact, tending to besmear the escutcheon of the Pentagon. Can he possibly be right?

(Signed) "Patriot."

Dear Patriot:

Listen, you dreary sexist. Women have a constitutional right to be subjected to the same abuse as men. Your friend must be almost as dumb as a male chauvinist as you. If he had seen a human being instead of a woman when he noted her besmearing the Pentagonian escutcheon, he would have given her his best up-percut to the jaw and thereby shown that he was no longer in the dark ages of American etiquette.

Dear Miss de Rigo:

We are planning to give a confrontation and would like your advice on what verbal abuse to give the police. Is "Fascist pig" more proper than "Racist pig"?

(Signed) "Stictler."

Dear Stictler:

Correctness requires you to compound the adjectival nouns preceding "pig" on all occasions when you are on camera and out of earshot of any policeman. Thus, "Fascist, racist, sexist, chauvinist, swine pig!" would sound very up-to-date if shouted into the camera. When policemen are within earshot, let prudence guide the degree of swinishness you choose to impose on your own behavior.

Dear Miss de Rigo:

Are there any occasions on which it is considered bad taste to shoot?

(Signed) "Cautious."

Dear Cautious:

Most persons nowadays agree that only extraordinary provocation justifies shooting one's mother on Christmas Eve, Thanksgiving or Mother's Day.

Bestially Yours,  
(Signed) Cornelia de Rigo.

## WORDS THAT CAN HURT YOU

By William Drummond

LOS ANGELES—The Book of Genesis tells the story of mankind's attempt after the flood to build a tower whose top would reach to heaven. But because of the builders' presumption in erecting such a monument—symbolizing human self-sufficiency and pride—the Lord confused their tongues.

The builders deserted each other in anger and confusion, because they could no longer communicate, and the myth of the Tower of Babel provides a view that mankind divided itself into separate, warring camps because of antagonisms born of words.

The question of words and their relation to conflict is a relevant one for American society. Obscurities, those angriest of words, are being uttered frequently these days.

"I think that unbridled use of obscenity means a tremendous deterioration in human relations," said Dr. H. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College and a semanticist.

"This is one of the most important ideas in semantics to me. With words, with language we are creating social networks or destroying them, constantly, whether you want to or not. Every thoughtless, rude word that you speak, excuse me, — up a relationship."

This seems to be what has happened to American society in recent years. Obscenities—bawling, hurtful and wounding words—have contributed in an important way to the polarization of segments of society.

In addition, those who report on such matters must search for a way to relate accurately what has happened within the limitations of what has traditionally been regarded as good taste.

Norman B. Isaacs, executive editor of the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, observed: "And here we sit, trying to give an honest portrayal of what is going on in society right now. Very well, but what's going on right now in the society is a veritable Babel. And we struggle to achieve lucidity and still cling to the standards forms."

The newsmen, said Mr. Isaacs, should be honest and fair "so that the guy who reads the story gets a picture of what's going on in his town or his state and he can make up his own mind."

The Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times are believed to be the only daily newspapers among the approximately 1,750 in the United States that printed all the obscenities reported in summaries of the Walker report on the violence at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The excessive use of obscenities has caused them to lose much of their emotive power, Dr. Hayakawa noted. "It becomes meaningless. This is why I think the language of obscenity is so feeble these days. When Cromwell swore, 'By the bowels of Christ,' not everybody swore that way. He thought up a new one."

David Littlejohn, critic-at-large at KQED, the high, regarded educational television station in San Francisco, sees the current use of obscenities as the language of the ghetto asserting its rights.

"I really identify the beginning of fairly wide-open usage of obscenity with the rise of a self-assertive, unashamed black culture, and to some degree, of 'dope-rock culture,'" he said.

Eldridge Cleaver once offered an explanation of why he used one particular obscenity that signifies carnal knowledge of one's mother.

He said that this word was "a very functional term in the black community because the family structure of black people in this country has been, like, tampered with, and has always been tampered with until somehow the women ended up, like, the center of the family. So that they call that matriarchy, right?"

When this word mother — is applied to someone, Mr. Cleaver explained, it is tantamount to saying, "Man, you're doing the worst thing that a human being can do."

In the context of political situations, Mr. Cleaver said, he applies this term to the American people because it is the only word that will express his contempt.

Dr. Hayakawa objects to attributing such terms to Negro culture as a whole. "It's only a minority and a very much despised minority among Negroes themselves who use terms of this kind, because most people in the Negro community are respectable, God-fearing people."

In the language that emerged from militant rallies, the educated white person was presented with a much more

Eldridge Cleaver  
word analyst.

emotive range of words, Mr. Littlejohn said.

"Insofar as belittlements and sideburns spread, so does everything else. Insofar as soul music becomes background for commercials, these things are catching on, by the kind of instant osmosis of the media," he said. "To describe a Black Panther rally or a rock festival in schoolbook language is going to look just as stupid. The result can only be artificial."

Failure to use obscenities caused the press to do a poor job of reporting the disorders at the Chicago convention in 1968, Mr. Isaacs said. "We failed to make clear that the major provocation was verbal, on both sides."

Mr. Isaacs speculated that using the words themselves might have produced such shock that the public would have been alerted and perhaps the actual physical violence in Chicago might have been prevented.

Mr. Littlejohn, who is also an assistant professor of journalism at the University of California at Berkeley, said that if the mass media remove the shock value of obscenities by bringing them out in the open, the effect will be to diminish inter-group antagonisms.

Tastes will continue to change, and obscenities will gain more acceptance, he predicted. "I think to some degree it will happen just because the marginal group seems to be expanding—the people who are at home with long hair and rock music."

"They go to movies like 'Midnight Cowboy' and 'Easy Rider' and see 'F---' in 'Rat' what do they say? Every word we've mentioned. They come out slightly offended and then go to see it again. These things will probably begin to soften the resistance of a great many people."

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## PEOPLE: Reflections On Dirty Pool

It's undoubtedly more a question of style than substance, but when it comes to comparisons between the Nixon nucleus and the old Kennedy crowd, the present administration—let's face it—seems to lack a certain panache. Take the throwing-politicians—into—the swimming-pool—fully—clothed bit, for example, a gambit carried off with great joie de vivre by Pierre Salinger, who never even got his cigar wet. Ron Ziegler, on the other hand, marches to a different drummer. And when the Presidential press secretary got tossed into Washington pool Saturday night he was not the least little bit amused.

"Ziegler," reports Maxine Chesler of the Washington Post, "did not know the Democrat who did the shoving. Len Bickwit, who works on Sen. Philip Hart's Commerce subcommittee on the environment. But the two got acquainted very quickly when an outraged Ziegler surfaced, spluttering. He had come to the party from a wedding and was wearing his best blue suit." What happened afterward depends upon your source.

"Ziegler found three henchmen and told them to 'get that guy,'" says Bickwit. "Several minutes later they came up to me and I said, 'I guess it's about that time, isn't it?' They said, 'Yeah, you're going in,' so I went in. No problem."

"Ziegler over-reacted, with a certain sense of vengeance," added Bickwit. "I had managed to slip out of my jacket, but afterwards Ziegler came up and said they had thrown the jacket in after me and that it was as wet as they could get it."

Ziegler's version, according to Miss Chesler, is:

"I don't really have all the details to give. Let's just say he went in. That's so. Things got contagious. A lot of people went in. I felt it was an inappropriate thing to do. I was somewhat amazed to have a total stranger just suddenly lunge at me. At the time, I guess, I was spending our time playing children's games."

And how did the whole thing get started in the first place?

"There was a movement afoot among three or four others," said Bickwit. "They asked me if I would like to assist. I said I would be delighted. Ziegler's



Ron Ziegler

Image has never appeared in the press.

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